

Scott Delegates from Ohio.

We learn from Cleveland that the **Democratic** party at the Whig National Convention has resulted, without exception, throughout the State, in favor of Scott delegates.

Democratic Triumph in Providence.

Providence, April 17, 1892.

The second trial to elect the sixth Representative in this city, yesterday, resulted in the election of Amos V. Potter, democrat, by 98 majority over all. Mr. Potter is the first democrat ever elected to the Legislature in this city.

For the Gold Mines of Australia.

London, April 17, 1892.

St. Johns, N. B., papers of the 15th inst., have been received here, by the steamer Admiral. The St. Johns News mentions that a numerous expedition is fitting out there for the gold region in Australia, and that a similar movement is on foot at Halifax, N. S.

Remains of Corp. Warrington.
New York, April 18, 1862.
The remains of Commodore Warrington were to-day interred in the family vault.

Meteorological Observations.
BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC LORE, OFFICE CORNER OF WALL STREET
AND BROADWAY.

SATURDAY, April 17, 1862.

BUFFALO, P. M. 35.—It has been raining all day. Barometer 29.39, and falling. Thermometer 68. Wind northwest.

ROCHESTER, P. M.—It has been a fine day. It rained in the afternoon. It is now clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 65.

ALBANY, P. M.—It is a beautiful evening, but commencing to cloud up a little. Wind northwest. Thermometer 63.

SYRACUSE, P. M.—It is a pleasant, starlight night, but a little cloudy. Wind northeast. Thermometer 67.

UTICA, P. M.—It is clear and pleasant. Wind northwest. Thermometer 64.

THEO. M. C. has been the guest of day

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—It has been the most beautiful season. It is a clear, starlight evening. Wind north. Thermometer 56. Barometer 29. Mercury 70.

TROY, N. Y., M.—It has been a beautiful day, also evening. Wind northwest. Thermometer 52.

Later from Utah.

THE MORMON SAINTS AT GREAT SALT LAKE.
We have received late intelligence from Great Salt Lake, Utah territory. The news is to the 31st January. The United States mail arrived at Salt Lake City on the 29th Jan., nearly a month after it was due. By this arrival the Mormons obtained the first news of the report made in the States by Judge Brocilius and his associates. An extra from the office of the *Deseret News* contains the following comments on the accounts received by them:—

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We have had but a few moments to examine the Eastern papers since the arrival of the mail, during which we have discovered but little of momentous consequence, among the nations, over and above what we have been previously apprised of. The prospect for some outbreak or revolution in France, appears to continue, and revolutionary feelings continue in Mexico.

The most attractive thing we have to record, in the States, is the arrival of the honorable Judges, Secretary, and Indian Sub-Agent, who departed their posts at an

unreasonable hour, and without provocation. Their arrival is made manifest, (as appears by a copy of the St. Louis Times, of Nov. 18, 1861, and *St. Joseph Gazette*, of the same date), to have been at the residence of Mr. Lake City, U. T., Sept. 28, 1861, and signed Utah. The piece itself does not demand our attention, or the attention of those acquainted with the title, scarce sufficient to induce us to read it, and to be so far from thinking and write, without even recurring to such trash.

Any one who is acquainted with the character, habits, manner, and status of the honorable Judge, who is the principal character in the above mentioned piece, is a man too good to know who was the author or dictator of said letter, and to those who are not thus acquainted, and wish to know the facts in the case, we refer them to Governor Young's letter, to the *St. Louis Globe*, published in the

The elaborate extract from the *St. Louis Republic*, of the 15th referred to in the St. Louis *Advertiser*, of the 25th, is a very good specimen of average party, or clique, and only requires the same answer as above (see Gov. Young's letters); and though the *Republican* has given a gentleness and truthfulness to the extract, and has not been so far from the truth according to the face of the presentation, which was doubtless all he had to judge from, yet had he known all the facts in relation thereto, he might have said much more.

form us why we have not received the first of his numbers, on our constant exchange for more than six months.

We have noticed some observations from the New York Herald, dated the 10th inst., in which it is said that we were "writing, rickish his popularity, and about as good as we could expect of comic-style writers in general; but we shall expect to hear more definitely from him when he has time to write."

Since writing the above, one more item has caught our eye, which lovers of truth might like to have explained; and we write it for their benefit. A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 10th inst., notices the arrival of the Salt Lake mail, as follows:

"The \$20,000 appropriated by Congress has been squandered by Young, who has also made an attempt to take the money out of the hands of the Governor, and to keep it entirely with the Governor's requisition, in which course he was afterwards sustained by an injunction from the

In reply, the Legislature of Utah territory have caused the purchase of the State House of Deseret (often called the Council House), in this city, advancing the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in Utah, towards payment for the same, and established a fund for the purchase of books, maps, and other articles for the public buildings at Fillmore City, Millard county, can be completed so as to receive the sitting of the Legislature. The State House purchased cost \$45,000, consisting of \$20,000 for the building, and \$25,000 for the furniture, which are secured by the books of the Utah library, and are rendered to me. This is the awful, the unparalleled, the unheard of the all-killing, the unpardonable, the squandering of the money of the people of Utah, and the people of the world, for what? That the territorial officers and Legislature

might have a place to do business till a place could be prepared in the centre of the territory, where the public would be better accommodated.

As to the second part of this declaration, or Young's making "an attempt to take \$25,000 from the Secretary," it is fully explained by the fact, that he has no eyes to read, and we don't write for any others; for a man "convinced against his will, retains the same opinion still," as everybody says, and "what everybody says must be true," right or wrong, true or false. The Legislature of Utah, duly organized according to the organic act of September 2, 1850, drew upon the Secretary for incidental expenses, in a legal manner, which said Secretary

did not answer out of the \$24,000 appropriated by Congress for that and similar purposes, neither did he consent to give such Legislature an answer of any kind, but he put it to the Legislature, and he put it to the purpose of gaining time to petition the Supreme Court, then in session, to issue an injunction to stay the proceedings of the Legislature, which the court granted, thus permitting the Secretary to do as he pleased. The Governor, not knowing of these facts, instructed the District Attorney for the territory to serve out a writ of injunction, believing it to be his duty to cause those funds appropriated by Congress for the use of the territory, and the public territory, to be safely and lawfully cashed, and that the Secretary had the right to do so, and he did.

be notified and appoint a receiver and dis-burser of said funds, so as to carry out the design of Congress; their agent, to whom they had entrusted said mission, evidently being about to ascend, or leave the territory, contrary to law in such case made and provided. This petition was sent up, on the part of the Governor, in good faith, in the fulfilment of the duties of his office, as he conceived; and we would be obliged to any United States Judge, or any jurist in Christendom, to cite the law, which shows Governor Young transcended the bounds of his duty. When the law is cited, against an injunction, there is an appeal from the decision, against an injunction, there is an appeal from the decision, and Court and Jury determined in favor of the law.

Contrary to our usual custom, we have condescended to state a few facts in relation to a tirade of abuse and insinuation that is going the rounds of Eastern papers. This condescension is not for our sakes, but is an act of courtesy due our cotemporaries, who have manifested a desire to show the truth of this matter, and their readers.

All is peace and prosperity in Utah. Men are attending to their own business, as usual, according to the Mormon creed.

There is no disturbance here, neither has there been, only that the honorable judge referred to, inspired, or created by his overt act, in requesting the privilege of addressing a religious assembly, on a special occasion—the

general conference of the Church. The Governor respectfully requested him to give the heads of his discourse, which, though the Judge promised, he failed to do; the Governor gave the public appointment, which he would not have done had he been apprised of his honor's seditious movements. He was granted the right to speak; but having had his request granted by his excellency, said Judge, proceeded to abuse and slander said assembly beyond the endurance of civilized mortals; and had it not been for the influence of the Governor, the evils that the speaker feared might have come upon him, for aught we know (for reasons, see the Governor's letter, before referred to, for when reasonable creatures are designedly

The little we have written is truth; if any one finds fault with it let him know it is not for his eye; neither has it been written for his ear, nor for his heart, nor to send him on his way, nor to tell him to hell without washing or shaving, nor to make him feel the truth of the old error of every false rumor that floats through space, and when the truth comes they will not publish a word, for fear they should be thought inconsistent, or not please their readers, or because they love lies better than truth. No! for such editors or readers we would not lift our pen to save them from that place they are willing to thrust others to, without justice or jury; for they would have no more to say than the man who said, "I have been a slave."

make a hell for every body about them; if they should ever be persuaded to go to any better place. We therefore inscribe this brief note to the lovers of truth, to those editors who have done their duty, and are ready to do so, and to those who used their papers.